

A Story by Clarence Buddington Kelland

Kind of exercised about that, hain't you? Stayed up in the country a week to look after it—while I was dickering' down here. Like to buy that farm."

There was no answer.

"I'll be a minute," said the agent from Mr. Linderman. That farm's mine, and you can't haul a log across it. My price is \$15,000. Bought it for \$2,000. 'Tis worth goes up \$100 a minute. "Cash deal."

That surrender was more prompt, and the deed was sent to the bank to be certified.

"G-y, gentlemen," said Scattergood, and Messrs. Crane and Linderman bowed in a dignified manner, but with rancor in their hearts, which there was no method of ascertaining.

"Let's take stock," said Scattergood. "Like to know just how we come out."

"Let's see. We bought the stock at an average of \$50 a share. That makes a \$150,000 in expenses, doesn't it?"

"I got 500 shares worth \$50,000," he said. "Then my profit on 25,000 cords of pulpwood—which is going to be paid, I judge. That'll be another \$250,000. So I've got \$300,000. I've fixed me so's I kin go ahead with a number of plans. Much obliged, Mr. Linderman. You up to the top?"

"I did," Mr. Baines. Mighty handy."

"Oh, me. I had to. I was jest takin' out my own insurance ag'in' loss."

"I guess you have a permanent insurance policy against loss, inside your head?"

"I did Scattergood, slipping his feet into his shoes, preparatory to leaving. "difficultly about that kind of thing. I'm not sure I kin do it."

lapse 'long about the first week after they're born."

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ST E E L A S S A R I N G

ington are usually confined to cases of death, unless the circumstances warrant a departure from this rule.

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ARLINGTON radio station used to be the most powerful in the world. But now its rank has been superseded by many others in this country, and its apparatus is not the latest thing in wireless equipment. For instance, the Arlington station still uses the "jump spark" method of sending, while the newer stations have adopted the more modern high-frequency current systems for their sending equipment. But the very fact that Arlington is doing such a valuable duty to the public forbids changing at this time the old equipment for the new. The amateurs on land and the vessels at sea of the smaller and older type are equipped with receiving apparatus which can take the messages from Arlington, but not the messages from the stations using the high frequency

current. For this reason, if Arlington Hall could not furnish the thousand at sea and ashore with the information they needed, the Navy would have a valuable—unless those who received the messages also were furnished with the means to decipher the messages. The old system of sending by the "jumpy spark" method is called "morse" and the new one is called "radio" where they furnished with the newer equipment. The old system was called "morse" because it came to the Navy against the time when it came to taking down messages sent by the high-frequency telegraph.

The receiving equipment for the Navy Department is housed separately from the sending and is located on the roof of the Navy building. This enables the Navy to do all the receiving at the same time, for a station with both sending and receiving equipment located in the same place, only one position at the same time.

Naval authorities say they are not sure whether the Navy will be able to stage wireless work. Laws which have been passed by the Department of Commerce before he can operate a sending station at high frequency.

the bother and real danger which came from irresponsible wireless operators. In fact, amateur wireless operators are not allowed to possess or use transmitting equipment as powerful as that used by the Navy. The Navy has many dangers of their interfering in the important work has been eliminated in the work of the Navy wireless service is given to the Naval Communication Station, director of naval communications, and to Capt. Samuel W. Bryant, his staff, and the entire personnel of the radio department are so enthusiastic in their work and the visitor is left with the impression of a morale which seems to exist among this branch of the service, officers and men alike.

practice to use wall papers and draperies of that color in libraries and private studies. However, green is an unsatisfactory color. It imparts a reddish appearance to the lines of printed matter, and makes the same writing paper in not open read. In yellowish paper, in strong daylight it is softer to the pure white paper, and in artificial light is not so tender to the eyes as the yellowish background, such as the yellowish paper. Many mathematicians use yellowish paper in figuring long and difficult calculations, and for manuscripts. It has the additional merit of cheapness.

With clouds and bad weather are fresh observations. They suggest that the civilized world should agree to adopt the same standard of observation, a common reference line, because there the skies are clearer, and the possibility of misreading the facts of the sky would eliminate political objections.

Work of an Earthquake.

AN earthquake that shook India not so long ago was remarkable for the curiously distorting effects it produced upon standing objects. Similar effects have been noticed from other earthquakes, but seldom to so amazing an extent. In an official report on the matter it is described how this was the case with the obelisk at Chataka. The monument was an obelisk of brick, coated with plaster and painted white. It was 100 feet square at the base. About sixty feet of the top were broken off and the pieces were blown to the east. More were thrown to the east. Then a piece twenty feet in height was blown to the west. The top of the ground, and twisted in a direction opposite to the motion of the hands of a watch, but without falling.

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FARMERS in Midwest Have Special In-

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